THE WAR.

Highly Important from the Confederate States.

FORT PICKENS REINFORCED.

General Bragg Despairs of its Capture.

Demoralization of the Rebel Army at Pensacola.

Jeff. Davis Preparing to Attack Washington.

AWARCHY THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

Return of the Transports Baltic, Columbia and Keystone State.

Important News from Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore.

Safe Passage of the Pederal Troops Through Maryland.

Arrival of the Soldiers at the Federal Capital.

THE CITY DEFENDED BY 15,000 MEN

Gathering of the Revolutionists in Virginia.

Reported Stampede of Negroes in Maryland.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN THE FREE STATES.

Departure of the Second New Jersey

Regiment for Washington. Troops Under Orders for the

Seat of War,

IMPORTANT FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Demoralized Condition of the Secessionlats at Pensacola-Fort Pickens Reinforced-The Preparations to Attack Washington-Anarchy at the South, &c. CINCINNATI, April 26, 1861.

I arrived here this morning from near Pensacola, having been stopped on my way to that place and or-

ever, as to the condition of the Confederate States army and their defences near Fort Pickens. Up to the 21st therant, no action had taken place between the opposing forces. Since Fort Pickens has been reinforced General Bragg has intimated to his officers, despairingly, his utter inability to reduce Fort Pickens.

The strength of Gen. Bragg's works, and the calibre of his guns, have heretofore been exaggerated. His largest gurs are forty-two pounders, and he has no columb ads. His supply of ammunition is small, and his army of 5.000 men are poorly supplied, and thoroughly demora-

We has also intimated that he will not purely on the

Eight United States vessels were off Fort Pickens or the 21st inst., with their guns ready for immediate action. A United States land force of five thousand men is to co-operate with Fort Pickens. It is believed that the fleet would scatter the revolutionary army to the four winds, and be able to retake the Navy Yard and forts near

I passed through Montgomery on the 22d, at which time President Davis was making active preparations for his attack on Washington. I passed, en route, volum teer troops from Alabama and Georgia, destined for Richmond. They passed through Augusta, where they received their arms and equipments.

General Renan, of Tennessee, was at Montgomery, copoluding arrangements for sending two thousand des peradoes, in citizens' dress, to Baltimore and Washing ton, to secretly operate in the attack near Washington.

The Confederate States are in a state of anarchy. Business prostrated. Thinking people are less confident, and the country in a state of mob law.

People are availing themselves of every opportunity to escape from the country. .l escaped only with my life by assuming a disguise. Numerous outrages on Northern

travellers have recently failen under my notice. Send me instructions how to proceed. The telegraph and postal facilities are denied correspondents of the

press, they being under the espionage of Davis and his C. H. F.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON. The First regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Maxey Gregg, left here on Monday afternoon for Vir-

ginia. It was the intention of the Volunteers to have left on Sunday night, but that was impossible. Colonel Gregg's regiment, or rather that portion which volunteered fo service in Virginia, amounted to between

Brigadier General M. I. Bonham, of the Confederate States army, is to have charge of the brigade of " Pal

Suffican's Island, and placed in a situation where, in fu are, it can do effective execution. A number of mortus, shells, &c., have been sent from this city during the last few days for Pensagola.

MOVEMENTS OF PESIDENT DAVIS AND VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS, C. S. A.

Vice President Stephene, of the Southern confederacy visited the Virginia State Convention, on Monday, whilst It was confidently expected-and the expectation was

based on reliable authority-that the Bun, Jedican Davis, Provident of the Confederate States would be in Richmond on Wodnesday last.

INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg Express of Wednesday states on the day the Panville and Southside railroads. Their destination Resourced city. The Superintendent of the Southside Raircast has stated that he is now prepared to transport. 3 000 troops per day over the Southside road, and preparations are now in progress, which he expects to complete by Saturday, that will enable him to transport 6,000 per day. We understand that there are now about 10,000 troops congregated at Richmond, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 3 500 at Norfolk. The number at Richmond will be increased to 25,000 by the close of the week. We have not heard their destination. The State authorities at Richmond seized 500 army revolvers on Monday, belonging to Williams, Peters & Co. The State pays for them of course.

The following resolution was adopted by the Virginia State Convention on blenday night, and the injunction of secrety removed in relation therety—
Resolved, That it be carneally recommended to the citizens of the saveral counties of this Commonwealth to promptly form and discipline companies of volunteers of their able bodied men, and to the County Courts to levy, or raise by issuing bonds, a sufficient amount of money to equip and arm such volunteers when raised. The City Cuncin of Norfolk have unanimously resolved to issue small notes, to an extent not exceeding \$50,000, in sume of two dollars, one dollar and fifty cents, carrying interest.

Another company of troops, the Southling Grays, Cart. is Richmond city. The Superintendent of the Southside

Another company of troops, the Spubling Grays, Capt. L. T. Doyal, from Griffin, Ga., reached Norfolk by the Seaboard and Roaneke Railroad.

board and Roanoke Railroad.

There are now two hundred and fifty Georgia troops at Norfolk, and more are daily expected.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Peteraburg Express, writing on the 23d, speaks of the batteries now in the course of erection. It is says:

On Hospital Point the sand batteries are nearly completed, and seven guns are already in position. The work is so far advanced that five additional guns can be mounted to day, which, with the iron battery—materials for which are now on the spot—will complete the defence at the Point.

the Foint.

On the opposite side of the river from the hespital, the old United States will be anchored in a peation perfectly commanding the charnel. She will be taken to the Navy Yard to my and receive a sufficient armanent of gaus of he heaviest calibre. Between these two powerful defences, placed less than half a mile apart, it is believed that he fleet can presidly force its way, even though it succed to passing the heavy batteries now being erected on Graney Island and at Fors Norfols.

Proper precautions have been taken, two, to guard against an attack from the rear, and people here now set that their city is safe.

The Alexandris Gaustie of Tuesday says.—

The Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday says:-

The Alexandris Gazette of Tuesday says:—
It is believed that the vote adopting secession in the Virgima Convention was nearly two-thirds. The ordinance having received this vote, an appeal was made to hose who, for various reasons, had objected to it in the shape presented, to oppose no obstruction to what was determined on, and would undoubtedly be ratified by a marge majority of the people of the state. Upon the appleal a vote was taken, and the ordinance was finally passed with only eleven votes in the negative.

The Hon, A. H. Stephens, Vice Pressions of the Confeder.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confedrate States of America, arrived in Richmond on Monday. is said that he comes as special commissioner from the Cabinet at Montgomery. At night he was seremaded and made a speech, in which he said that if the adminstration made war upon Maryland the whole South would

TROOPS NEAR NORFOLK.
[From the Norfolk Herald, April 22.]
The Cumberiand is at anchor this side the barricade between Fort Norfolk. The Pawnee is at the Point. 1,000 troops rem Boston were landed yesterday morning in addition to thuse landed Saturday. A large steamer is on the flores Sive with a supposed number of 1500, and an-aner transport with her decks completely lined with

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WATCHING SENA TOR MASON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1961. Senator Mason is in the city. He says he came here to rettle the estate of some of his relatives. A secret vigi. lance committee is watching him closely. The populace is not aware of his presence, or they would undoubtedly

SEIZURE OF VESSELS BY THE CONFEDE-RATE STATES AUTHORITIES.

We learn that no vessels are permitted to leave the port of Wilmington, N. C., and vessels leading there have been obliged to discharge their cargoes. The steamer North Carolina, Captain Powell, a Northern ma-, with a Northern crew, was announced to leave on Saturday last, but was seized and obliged to unload. The North Carolina is a new iron screw steamer, and part of her stock was held at the South. It is thought she will

ne converted into a gunboat.

The propellers, the Potennia and George's Creek, of Cromwell's line, have been selzed at Baltimore. All of the steamers of Morgan's line, plying between

New Orleans and Galveston, have been seized by the se-

chicais, and the Havana at New Orleans. The commander of Fort Caswell, at the mooth of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, has ranged his guns so

us to prevent the passage of any vessels. The schooner Westover, Eldridge, from Richmond, arived at this port yesterday. After having come out be river, she was brought too by the steamer fowns and mace to go back to City Point, but was solvequently reeastd by order of the Governor.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

PERRYVILLE, Maryland, April 26, 1861. The Baltimore Sun says - "A train started for Wash ington yesterday efternoon. When it reached Annapolis enction the tederal troops were found lining the road. and put bach, apprehending saizure.

The Seventh regiment, of New York, and part of the Massachusetts volunteers took up the line of march from Annapolis early on Wednesday morning, and arrived at the junction at ten o'clock yesterday morning. They left for Washington and the train returned. At four o'clock in the afternoon the train again left with the Massachdeetts regiment.

On the arrival of the Seventh regiment at Washington hey marched up the avenue to the President's house and thence to the War Department.

The schooner Annie J. Russell, with wheat at Rich nend for a Massachusetts port, bas been seized. It is reported that the troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered to some other point, supposed to be near

The Baltimore Sun has a leader which seems to indi cate that the conservative influence is gaining ground in that city. It emphatically declares that it is not a secession paper. It says that the passage of an ordigation of power not vested in it. It favors calling a state Convention, the delegates to be elected ditectly from the people. It denies the stories of violence to Union men at Baltimore.

There is very little news.

Among the passengers going North in to-night's train are five Maine timber men ordered out of Virginia. They report that three robooners, the General Knox, Victory nd Georgia, of Maine, were seized in Pakenupka river, Virginia. Cannon were placed on board the General were ordered to leavy by Colonel Lee on Saturday, and placed under goard. They obtained a pass from Governor Letcher out of the State. They were interrupted frequently, being intercepted by troops at Baltimore. They appealed to General Tremble personally, who expressed regret that the travellers were interfered with, and protested their departure. Intelligent men from Baltimore express their confidence that the secession rule will soon

The Sun's leader of to-day is regarded as a most favorable symptom of the index of future events.

A gentleman declared publicly in the purior of Barnum's Hotel that the secession flag will not be allowed to remain in that city many days.

Most indisputable evidences have been received to night of a reaction in the public sentiment of Baltimore. A gentleman whose veracity cannot be doubted, states

that before he left this morning he was gratified to see the Stars and Stripes floating over the Minute Men's hendquarters and on Butchers Hill. The silence of the Union men seem to have been more

powerful than clamor, and the rabid seccesionists have defeated their own purposes. There is a great feeling among business men for the reestablishment of trade, and silent conservativism is changing gradually to open unionism. There is no doubt

se to this state of affairs. At the time the train left Washington, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, all was quiet.

There was not much news of importance.

A passenger reports that he had heard nothing of th

rumer of Lord Lyons appealing to President Linteln for

He saw the arrival of the Seventh regiment, at one o'clock in the afternoon of his departure. All well The Seventh butit the bridge on the road and repaired

While the Massachusetts Fighth were moving to Wash: ington, orners were received to stop at the junction and

PHILADRIPHIA, April 26, 1861. Colonel Ames, one of the sids to Governor Andrew. of Massachusetts, and Major Heath, of the Boston Flying Aftillery, came through from Annapolis, last night to this city, and are very busy to-day purchasing wagons

When they left last night the rails on the Annapolis ranch railroad were all laid, the work being chiefly done by the Seventh of New York and the Massachusetts

Eighth regiments. The remainder of the troops, numbering over seven thousand, took up their line of march for Washington. Major Heath says the Eighth regiment have passed through great hardships, having worked their way through without sufficient provisions, and each day they seem more and more cheerful, and express the greater anxiety to reach the capital and see the traitorous energy

This spirit is manifest among all the troops. When Major Heath left last night, the New York Seventh regiment was stationed by detachments along the road to protect it, and the Eighth regiment of Massa chusetts was stationed at Annapolis.

PEHADEDERS, April 26, 1861. The despetch from Baltimore, stating that the Union feeling had revived in that city to day, cannot be relied on. There is but one feeling in Baltimore, namely, hos-

tility to the Union. Lieutenants Truxton and Lewis, of the United States Marines, have just arrived here from Washington, bearers of Government despatches.

The schooner John Reach, of New York, is reported seized by secessionists on James river, April 22d, and converted inte a war vessel.

Commander Lloyd B. Newell, United States Navy, sho

himself yesterday, at the Merchants' Hotel. A schooner loaded with provisions for Savannah, wa seized by the police in Delaware river, this afternoon Twenty thousand men are now drilling in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1861. The evening American of Baltimore has been received. It is rumored that the government has a detachment of troops protecting the workmen who are repairing the bridges on the Philadeiphia Railroad, east of the Susque hanna. It will be open for mail and travel only.

It is believed that a quorum of the Legislature canno assemble at Frederick, to-day. The banks are preparing to issue small notes, to be au

therized by the Legislature. A large schooner from New York, towed by a tug, was brought to by a shot from Fortress Mouroe which passed through the tug. The cargo was seized. It consisted of military stores for Virginia, and a full light artillery bat-

The Petersburg Express says there are 10 000 troops a Richmond, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry and 3,500 at Norfolk,

PERLADELPHIA, April 26, 1861. A private letter from Baltimore says that the city is quiet again; that troops are passing from Anna-polis to Washington without interruption; that there come to be no desire or intention to interfere; that the conservative tentiment is predominating sgain and that all feel more hopeful of peace to-day.

STAMPEDE OF MARYLAND SLAVE. HARRISBURG, April 26, 1861.

It is reported that an attack was made by Marylander on Hanner village, York county, on Tuesiay last, occasioned by a great stampede of negroes. Reliable accounts say that whole families are crossing into Adams, York and Franklin counties, in this State. A report places the total loss of slaves by Maryland since the troubles begin at five hundred. Great fours are enter tire slave population.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

COMMUNICATION COMPLETE BETWEEN AN-

NAPOLIS AND THE CAPITAL. A gentleman who left Washington on Thursday at halfpast twelve o'clock, and who arrived in this city yesterday, reports that the Seventh regiment of New York before he left, and that the Eighth regiment of Massa. chusetts, which he passed on the way, would arrive about four o'clock in the afternoon of day. The Seventy-first regiment of New York and the Rhode Island regiment were at the junction, or route for Washington. The Sixth and Twelfth bad just arrived at

that point as our informant left. The greatest excitement prevailed in the capital coo cerning the non-arrival of troops, and an attack by Southern soldiers was hourly expected. The people in Washington did not know for two or three days that several regiments were so near them as Annapolis; but as eron as the fact became known, successful efforts were made to put the rails in order, and thus railroad commonication was rendered complete between Annapolis and

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK IN WASHINGTON, ETC.

PERRYSVILLE, Md., April 25, 1861. for the North, confirm the accounts of injuries suffered by the Union men of Baltimore. They waited on by a squad of Trimble's troops, and ordered to leave at once. They all seemed to have been in comfortable circumstances. One, who said he was worth forty thousand dollars, left with only seventy five cents in his pocket. He walked from Balti

Per appropria. April 26, 1861. A gentleman just in says the Seventy-first and Twelfth New York regiments are in Washington, and the Fighth regiment of Massachusetts hold the road. The Eighth. Sixty-ninth and Sixth regiments, of New York, are a

Transports Maryland, Commerce, Express and Welden, in the Chesapeake, are provided with thirty-two-pound ers, and can carry five thousand troops in feet. The importance of concentrating troops at home point

this side of Baltimore is very apparent. The Board of Brokers have just displayed a mammoth flag from the Exchange. There is great enthusism and

General Scott assured a gentleman yesterday that

Washington was safe against all present attacks. THE FIFTH AND SEVENTH REGIMENTS OF

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, April 26, 1861.

Information has been received at headquarters the Col. Lawrence's command, embracing the Fifth and portion of the Seventh Massachusetts regiments of fantry, together with Capt. Cook's Light Artillery as Major Devin's Rifle Batallion, have arrived safely at Annapolis, Maryland, without resistance.

THE DEPENCES OF THE CAPITAL. PRILADELPHIA, April 26, 1861.

The Havre de Grace correspondent is entirely mistal in his frightful despatch, forwarded last night, assert ing that the Southern forces are hourly expected on Georgetown Heighte, and intend Washington. In the first place, Georgetown Heights are within the District of Columbia, and are well covered with federal cannon of sufficient calibre to co trol Arlington Heights, where up to yesterday not a se cessionist had appeared. The first attempt made to plan cannon upon Arlington Heights, which are in Vir and within shelling distance of the Wnite House and Treasury buildings, will result in the execution of a general order from Gen. Scott, to one or more of the batteries commanding the bridge leading to the District to proceed to the scene of operations and disperse th

The government will not fold its hands any longer, and allow traitors to invest the capital, as they surrounded Fort Sumter, at Charleston. I have the best authority—that of a federal officer di-rectly from Washington—for making the correction, and for asserting that when he left that city, eighteen

hours since, the most perfect security was felt by the people in Washington, and General Scott's scouting pur-ties through Virginia brought no intelligence of any troup! nearer than Richmond and Norfolk, and they were oullecting upon the supposition that the traiters in Maryland were sufficiently strong to repel the entire North and prevent the capital from being reinforced.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

Charagement April 26, 1861.
Your correspondent left Washington last evening (Thursday) and arrived here this evening everland via rederick.

The Seventh regiment arrived in Washington vester day at two o'clock and immediately thereafter the Massach setts regiment. They will be followed by between eight and ten thousand meret rooms which are waiting at Appapolis for transportation.

The government has entire possession of the railroad frem annapolis to the junction, and from thence to Washington, and intend to held it. The arrival of the Seventh regiment at Washington, and their march through Pennsylvania avenue to the White

House, caused great rejoicing among the people. The apprehension and alarm which had been manifest ed for hat six or eight days lest an attack should be made upon Washington by the South was at once ba-

nished. The people, from President down to the negroes seemed to breathe freer. Men, wamen and children ran from house to house, proclaiming the glad tidings The march of the troops across to Washington was conducted in grand military order, flanked with cannon, go

as to be ready for any emergency. A large military force of some two thousand, under command of Geo. W. Hughes, started from Bultimore or Tuesday night to resist the march of troops across from Annapolie; but on learning the number they would have to contend against, shandoned their expedition, so the the troops met no obstacle.

I have seen several gentlemen from Richmond, Charles ton and Savannah, and they state that troops are pouring into Richmond in vast numbers. Up to yesterday thousand, all armed and equipped. Many of them are from South Carolina and Georgia.

It is understood that an attack will be made on Wash ington as foun as the fight is commenced in Maryland, i

resisting the troops from crossing her borders. The arrangements are so far completed by the Virgi miang on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, that they can throw into the city of Alexandria ten or fifteen thou sand troops every day. Already the people of the latte city have received quite a number of heavy pieces of ordnance, and are preparing to plant them along the banks of the Potomac, below Washington

The government troops keep up most vigilant watch night and day to see that there is no attempt made to clant them on the heights opposite Washington. In the event that Maryland does not resist the passage of troops across from Annapolis, then there will be no immediate attack made on Washington.

I saw a gentleman, last evening, direct from Pensacola having left there on the niveteenth. He says there had been no attack upon Fort Picters, and when he left there was no apprehension of an immediate attack. The Fort had been largely reinferced, but that the troops were not quite ready to commence operations. At Harper's Ferry there are to-day six thousand Vir-

ginla troops, and others are constantly pouring in from other portions of the State. On the entire route through Maryland the people are organizing and preparing to send troops to Baltimore, to resist troops from the North. .The Legislature met at Frederick to-day, and the impression is that they will pass resolutions at once sus-

taining the position of the people Baltimore, and recom-mending immediate secession. The people are nearly a unit on the question of resist ing Northern troops passing over the soil of Maryland. The government has experienced great trouble and difficulty in transmitting their orders by special messen-In many instances they have been arrested, their

despatches taken from them, and the persons held for several days. The government is now, however, putting forward every eithrt to carry out their plans. The statement that there is scarcity of provisions

in Washington is a mistake. There are plenty of suplies for the present. The government has made ample arrangements for

everything that is necessary. FREE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC. The Washington star of the 25d nat. says:—We have ascertained positively that up to preserving noon is attempt had been made to erect a buttery or batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. A gentleman who came passenger in the James Jerome from Philadelphia, that reached the Washington Navy Yard yesterday, informs us, that after that vessel was brought to by Fort Washington on the evening before last, for the two guns heard in this city, it will be recollected; he came butter on foot from the vicinity of the fort, and may men but younged yesterday morning creeting a battery on the Haryland shore opposite the White House. They ware working under the protection of a troop of horse. The United States memorial and Potomac and the latter a vessel of some I 800 tone, are now both at the Washington Navy Yard, and are amoly sufficient to keep the havigation of the Potomac open against any force that can possibly be brought to close it, for some time to come, we linguise.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA HER SUBSEQUENT RELEASE—COMMERCE NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH—INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE RE-HEL GOVERNMENT—ACTIVE LIVY OF TROOPS THEOUGHOUT LOUBLANG—LARGE GRANTS OF MO-NEY FROM THE PARISHES—THE WHOLE PROJECTS OF THE CROP TO BE USED IN DEFENCE OF THE CON

NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1861. The steamship Cahawba was selzed this morning at one o'clock- by a number of citizens ubder Capt. Shirens, on their uwn resequability; she was released a terwards by orders from Gov. Meore, who has received instructions from the Confederate government prohibiting and disappearing of any obstruction to commerce is Southern ports, the Collector of New Orleans has

been notified to the same effect. Orders have also been sent to the Collector at Galveston, to raise the embargo at that port—general government alone having such power. The Cahawba will sail this evening at six o'clock for New York, full of freight and passengers. She is ewned principally in New Orleans and Mobile. She was only select on the ground of ex pediency and not out of retaliation.

Governor Moore, in reply to a despatch relative to the seizure of boats and southern property in the Ohio river, has been instructed by the government at Montgomery to wait till the reports are confirmed, and then only to retaliate by selzing property belonging to citizens of Ohio. Two thousand federal troops are reported at Cairo, with the intention of stopping all steamers bound South. If any attempt of the kind is made, Missouri, Kentucky and ennessee will immediately concentrate large ferces at Cairo to drive back the federal troops at all hazards. The pavigation of the Ohio will be kept free at any cost. Louisiana parishes continue to pour in a large number of troops, destined for Pensacola; also, to make heavy appropriations for their support. Tensas parish has appropriated \$16,000 for the use of the State, pays \$20 month to each soldier, besides supporting his family during his absence at East Feliciana had subscribed fifty thousand dollars for the same purpose, and at an immense meeting passed a resolution that the plantets parish in East Feliciana stand pledged to tender to Louisiana and the government of the Confederate States, should it be needed, the whole of the annual proceeds of our crops, deducting only what may be neces

present hostilities. The military excitement continues at the highest pitch. The city is filled with seldiers. The sound of the drum and the tramp of armed men are heard through day and night. A large body of troops left to-day for Pensacola. Ko movement has as yet been made from the former state que.

sary for our current expenses during the continuance of

DELAWARE FOR THE UNION. Witnessons, Del . April 25, 1861. Governor Serten has issued a proplamation calling ou

troops to defend the Union. GEN. SCOTT FOR THE UNION. The following is the answer General Scott gives to the rumor, which went like wilddre in the South, that he had

deserted his country and gone over to the secondiculate:-Washerton, April 20, 1861.

) have not changed. I have not thought of changing.

Always a Union man. WINFIELD SCOFT.

IMPERTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EALTIC. ANNAPOLIS TO EETHE GREAT DEVOT FOR SUPPLY-ING TROOTS TO WASHINGTON—THE SEVENTH RE-

CIMENT READY TO STANT FOR THE CAPITAL WHEN THE BALTIC LEFT - TWESTY MEN OF THE SEVENTH RETURNED TO NEW YORK, SOME OF THEM ELERING TMFORTANT DESPATCHES—THE TROOPS IN EXCEL-LENY REALTH, EPC., ETC.
The greamship Battle, which left Annapolis on Thurs

day merning precisely at ten o'clock, arrived here yester day arfernoon at half-past four o'clock, bringing eighty passengers. The Bultic left here with troops, on Sunday venirg last, and got into Annapolis on Monday evening, far ahead of the other steamers who went with her; and the others not coming up, she cast anchor in Chesapeake Ray, within five miles of the city, and next mo found all her companions around her, viz. the R. R. Cuyler, Ariel, Columbia, and Harriet Lane.

These steamers went up to the city to discharge their troops, but the Baltic transferred hers to the Contraco alcos, and in return took the passengers and has and of

the Contraconloca. Armapolis had between 8,000 and 9,000 troops in it and they were all in excellent health and spirits 1: will be the great depot for traspanext to Washington; and this has been found necessary, owing to the speculations which are rife in regard to the movements of General

The Saltic brought home twenty soldlers of the Seventh regiment, and six or eight men of the Twelfth. Some of these returned owing to ill health, and others brought important despatches to New York. Among the Seventh's men was a soldler named Postley, who was accidentally wounded in the leg, by a revolver going off. It was understood when the Baltic sailed that the Seventh regiment, with the Sixth and Twelfth, bad received marching orders to prepare to proceed at once to Washington, which they were to travel on foot, the distance being about thirty miles. Six or seven other steamers, flesides those which had arrived from New York were coming up the river full of troops, and as they passed they greeted each other with veciferous cheers for the Union and the federal go

It was daily expected that a sanguinary battle would soon take place, and the government troops were anxious for a tustle with Beauregard and his myrmidons. The general word went round the military quarters that Beauegar i was on his way with 10,000 men, and reinforce

regard was on his way with 10,000 men, and reinforcements are to follow him double that number; yet this in
no wise caunced the interpid and galant hearts of the
Northern army, they calculating and stating that they
would "list him and give him three to one."
There was great merriment and mirth carried on in
the different regiments, and one feeling seemed to animate them sel, which was to fight to the death for the
salvation of the constitution and the country.
The aspect of affairs has much changed in Annapolis
during the last two or turee days, and upon the arrival
of each successive steamer with those who are to be the
actors in the bloody battle field, great confidence is inspired into the hearts of these who viewed matters with
much despondency a week ago.

spired into the hearts of these who viewed matters with much despendency a week ago.

The names of those of the Iwelfth regiment who have returned are Mesers. Vincent, Evans, Schwanmaker and Benama. These, when recruited, will be sent bank again to take part in the present impending struggle, as will also those of the seventh.

The Baltic is being cleaned up as quickly as possible to be ready for saling with troops and provisions on to morrow evening; but her destination is not, as yet, known. It is conjectured, however, that it will be to Annapolis; and it is further stated by those who are conversant with the fact, that she will be kept plying between here and Annapolis during the whole of the dreadthe campaign.

between here and Aunapolis during the whole of the dreadth campaign. It is but right to state that the troops are well cared for, and that no scarcity of provisions was heard spoken of. If that even were the case a week or so back, the evil complained of has been redressed; and it is upon good authority this assertion is founded. No complaints have as yet been made by any of the army on this head; and it is carbestly hoped that such a state of things may continue inroughout the whole war.

If an opinion may be formed on this point, it is enhanced by the picasing reflection that in every part of the North from where troops have been drafted, the benevolence of the female heart is largely drawn out in preparing every comfort for the valiant and daring solder who will only yield up his principles at the cost of his life.

s life.

Annexed is a list of the passengers by the Baltic:

Hom. renator Foote, or Vermont.

Both. Separtor Wilson, or Massachusette.

Chapiain Matthew Haie Smith, I welfth regiment, beare

Chapiain Matthew Haie Smith, Twelfth regiment, beare of despatches.

Henry Builer, of Khode Island, bearer of despatches.

C. Vanderher, Jr., beaver of despatches.

Win. Allen, bearer of despatches.

Win. Allen, bearer of despatches.

Mr. Wilcox and family.

Professor Smith and family.

Professor Smith and family.

Professor Winloch and family.

Professor Winloch and family.

Professor Hongers and family.

Professor Hongers and family.

Cottain H. B. Beasel, First company Seventh regiment.

A. C. Barnes, First company.

S. D. Mayer, Eighth company.

J. K. Gittens, Jr., Eighth company.

A. Howe, Eighth company.

C. H. Dennison, Eighth company.

T. Hallett Fourth company.

H. C. Shegy second company.

Stratter and A. McNelty, Seventh company

W. H. Stratten and A. McNeity, Seventh company.
A Leavenworth, Seventh company.
W. C. Jacobson, H. M. Fairchild and R. Vanderportly,
Seventh regiment.
Francis Spies, C. H. Cotheal and —— Weatherly,
Isselfth regiment.
Also, Lieuf. Francis C. Latham, company C. leaves,
company D. Ewens, company D. D. Madinaher, company
P. Vincent, company A. Henna, company G. James Garrett, company 2, Rhode island regiment; Charles D.
Payton and Lewis Lewice, bearers of despatches.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON HEM-MA, A MEMBER OF THE TWELFTH REGIvalids of the Iwelfth regiment by the Baltic, which arthe following rough statement of the voyage from this

city. Mr. Hemma was sun struck on Tuesday last while

on drill and narr wiy excaped death. He desires us to

state that any of the relatives or friends of the volunteers

of the Iwelfth regiment who desire any information from him can obtain it by calling at No. 187 West Thirty se venth street, between twelve and three o'clock daily :-After we went on board on Sunday, we started at five clock P. M. and in a few momente had a short drill with a view to allot to each company its standing point on board. We ran about the vessel perfectly free for the rest of the evening until about ten o'clock, when orders were given to retire to bed for the night. Up to this time we had been regaled with no more luxurious refreshments than hard sea biscuit, which were liberally supplied, but which were a hard exchange for the numer

supplied, but which were a hard exchange for the numerous comforts of New York. This was considered to be rather an unlooked for—an early beginning of the hardships of warfare. Our men were mostly stowed away in the steerage, closely haddled together. Others quartered themselves on the hurricene deck, and wrapped in their warm military blankets, endeavored, as beat they could, to coax themselves into the sweets of slumber. The men in the steerage whiled away the time in the merr est manner. I was among this joly crowd, and my efforts to sleep, as a natural consequence, were fruitiess. The joking, singleg, and wild continuous generally, rendered alumber a matter of impossibility. The most extraordinary demands were made of the cook. Cries for het codes, fried eggs, chicken fricase, and other luxuries, were heard on all sides, but no codies, not eggs were to be had.

The next morning we were awakened about six o'clock, walked about the deck till ten o'clock, when the oall for breakfast was given. Company after company marched into the cabin and were treated to any quantity of sea biscuit, sait pork, very sait beef, and plenty of not steaming coffee, all of which were enjoyed amazingly. Many of the soldiers with a provident eye to the cails of the stoma h before the next meal, managed to hide away large hukes of the pork and biscuit, while others out up outs of coffee and water. After breakfast another drill like on the previous day took place, lasting about four hours. The sen during this time was intensely hot, and the men complaines butterly of the long drill. The officers were nevertheless very considerate, and requested any of the men who felt themselves too weak to continue, to leave the ranks and reak for a while in the shade. None of the time showed a desire to avait themselves of this kine ofter, but Capit. Boyle, my commander, noticed that I was not well, and told me to leave if I did not feel strong. I replied that I thought I could go through with it, but the drill had scarcaly recommenced when I was s

geen, but not withstanding all the care, I lay sick until Thursday morning.

But to come back to Sunday. I did not hear much of what occurred during the ported which intervated between the time! I was construct and my safe recovery. On rursday night, after all but the chiefs company and guards nat retired to rest, an incident courred which created a little excitement. One of the recruits, named Freen, who was done only as guard on deck, was seen to lamp everboard by the safers. We were far away from herd, and tew vesses it sight. The adarm was instantly given, and the ladder was lowered. The profession of the profess

for it, clutched it, and climbed up without much besitation. He was taken to the hospital and attended so. On being asked the cause of his rush jump, he explained by asserting that the sallors had been asnoving him to such an extent that he was almost craxy, and that during a fit of maches he leaped into the water. The same night a report was circulated that one of the United States troops had died from poisoned whiskey, and two others were sent on Fortress Monroe in a small boat, suffering from the same cause. At this time we were but a short distance from Fortress Monroe. The next day (Wednesday) was but a repetition of the routine life of the two previous. During the night we were a little troubled by another pour fellow, who was rendered delirious by bad whiskey. He knocked the guards right and left, and for awhile was quite unmanageable. On Thursday morning he was put in chains to keep him out of muschief. Before this we had arrived off amapolis, and anchored about three miles distance from the city. Our men were transferred from the Baltic to the Coatzacoaicos, leaving only about thirty soldiers on board, including twenty four of the Seventh and six of the Twelfth regiments. The members of the Seventh had been taken on Diard, some of them as invalids, and others resurning to New York on business. The six-members of the Twelfth regiment were all invalids, myself among the number. About ten o'cleck we had breakfast, which was a very pleasing change from what we had had while the troops were on board. The vessel (the Baltic) of immediately for home. The only thing of interest which occurred during the, voyage homeward, was the anempt of the man Evans, the same who had jumped overboard, to commit suicide by cutting the veins of his arms. One of the watters, on bringing the poor fellow's breakfast in to him, found him stretched on his bed, bleeding profusely from both arms. Fortunately the surgeon's offices were not too late, and the wounds were closed before fatal consequences ensued. We arrived safely in New

NEWS FROM THE TWELFTH REGIMENT. OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STRAMSHIP RACHE,
OFF FORT MONROE, OLD POINT CARRY,
April 22d—2 o'clock A. M.
Their Departure from the City—The First Night at Sea—The Men on Board-They Meet with the Steaming Vankee-A Synopsis of their Journey-The Lightship below Cape

Henry Out Adrift by the Rebelt-The Men of the Twelfth Ready and Anxious to Meet the Foe, de. You have of course chronicled, with big headings, our departure from dirty, fil-governed, but much loved Gotham, and told of the weeping maids and matrons and envious men's affectionate adieu to us. We ran down the bay, dipping our flag to forts and vessels, and were abreast of Sandy Hook's old light as the "gray booded even, like a sad votarist, in palmers' weeds, res

from the hindmost wheels of Phoebus' wain. The quiet sea and the steady steamer prevented the usual tributes to Neptune from the landlubbers on board; and, wrapped in their gray blankets, they were all lost, by nine o'clock, in dreams of glory. We were about 1,100 souls. Of the Twelfth regiment 941, all toldofficers, men and music-led by Col. Butterfield, with Lieut. Col. Wm. Ward and Major Bostwick. The exped-Lieut. Col. Wm. Ward and Major Bostwick. The expedition is under the charge of Col. Keyes, the right handman of the "Old Gineral." Also on board Lieut Hall, of Fort Semter memory. Drake McKay, of New York, Lieut. Huger, and several newspaper reporters—one, in fact, for every New York daily paper. We had nothing to break the monotony the following morning save the halling of the Yankee tag, with smoke stack carried away, from Nortolk to New York, under charge of a naval officer.

About four in the afternoon made Cape Charles; stood over for Cape Henry, and then up the Chesspeake, coming to anchor here off Fort Monroe and oncor the stern of the steam frigate Sabine.

Here we learned that five hundred of the Massachusetts volunteers had give over to Norfolk, norned the Navy Yard, the old Pennsylvania line of battle ship, and the Merrimac, and scuttled the rest of the givernment vessels; returning to Fort Monroe, where I have just seen them. They are a fine looking set of men.

The enemy had put out the lights at Cape Henry, and might the lightship, two miles below here, shows no light, and from the Sabine's host being sent to have it it, and it not appearing, we judge that they have cut her cables and let her crift to eas.

The rest of the transports, with the Sixth and Seventy-first regiments of New York State troops, will be up with us by daylight, when we will trip our anchor, not in full force, with the Sabine and Harriet Lune, either force our way up the Potomac or peacefully wend our way to Annapolis, where therty miles marching or railroad travel will put us in Washington.

The men of the regiment are all in good spirits, contented, and eager for a dash at the five. Hery of course, are in need of drilling, and it is to be heped that a mouth of it at least will be permitted ere an important action takes place. They are a bruse set of fellows, and only want condence given them by practice and discipline. I trust that a brush may occur before sable night again closes around us, and that I may be able to commun tion is under the charge of Col. Keyes, the right han

ANNAPOLIS, April 23, 1861.

The Trip Down on the Baltio-The Manustres on Soard-Amusing Scenes at Drill-United States Army Officers on Board-Practice With the Houstzers by the National Grays' Corp of Artillery-Arrival in Hempstead Roads-A False Alarm-The Craticopalers Will the Rhode Island Troops Anchored Alongside-Departure to Meet the Har

Nothing remarkable occurred on board Sunday. Ev rything went on smoothly, and the men were in the highest of spirits. The neqt day we were on the ocean, and some of the men began to show symptome of sea cickness. Quite an amusing scene occurred on board yesterday morning. A dress parade of the regiment was held-that is, the uniformed portion of it. The compa nies formed three parts of a square on the hurricane deck. Although a fine day the Baltic rolled heavily, and every time the soldiers moved or changed the position of their pieces they lost their balance. The Colonel supof their pieces they lost their balance. The Colonel supported himself against one of the musts, and the Adjenant presented the appearance of a person easing, if the Twelfth regiment had not already attained a reputation to the contrary, you might have supposed the entire command to have been under the indicence of injust. The spectators were convulsed with languister in witnessing the attempts of the men to retain their equinition. The National Grays, a company of their equinition. The National Grays, a company of their equinitions attaining in your city, have been transferred to the Twelfth regiment, and although they had but two days notice, are with the regiment on this occasion, their four uniformed members acting as an artiflery corps. They received marked tokens of approbation from the efficient of the limited States Army, who accompany this expedition, on the occasion of an exhibition drill which came off this afterboon with the howitzers.

The Colonel informed me that it was very probable the destination of the lieut would be altered by order of General Scott, and that it was expected the secossionists

cestimation of the flect would be attered by order of Gen-eral Scott, and that it was expected the second-inste-would attack Norfolk. We heard last night it was burned by the United States troops garrisonen there. We dropped anchor in Hempstead Roads about seven o'clock last night near the frigate Cumberland. Some time in the night the Costanoskos, with the Rhod Island

time in the night the Costzacoalos, with the Rhod Island troops on board, anthored near us.

At the sound of the revielle the troops tumbled out of back, and each one grasped his musket, being under the impression that we were stacked. It was amosing to look at them. We weighed anchor this morning and put out to rea to meet the Harriet Lane.

We met her and the Columbia and Coyler, and all salied tegether. (am indebted to Lieutenam McKay for many favors. The efficiers are very kind and attentive to the men, and the rations are of the first quality. We go to Washington to-morrow. I write on deck, on my "traps." It is all that I could make out.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA. TRIF OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT STEAMER COLUMBIA TO ANNAPOLIS—LANDING OF THE SIXTH

OF THE LIGHT HOUSES AT THE VIRGINIA CAPES
MEETING THE STEAMERS ALABAMA, MARION AS

The steamship Columbia, Captain Whiting, also arrived at 4 P. M , from Annapolis, and makes the following re port:-On Sunday morning, April 21, the fleet of spletdid mare mouth steamships chartered for the transportation of troops to Wrehington, sailed from New York for their destination. The day and the occasion will be memora. bie to the last syllable of recorded time. The heart of a great nation was stirred to its utmost centre by the inemit ent danger which threatened our national capital and the ovation to the hero of Sumpter on the preceeding day, gave place to an universal patriotic ment which has no parallel in our country's history. The churches had lent a small share of their usual at tendants, while the docks of the departing steamer were thronged throughout the day. The Columbia, on which our informant embarked, having taken on board Colonel Pinckney's Division of the New York Sixth had tam ready for sea all day, but owing to some mistake it was not until seven P. M. that she got under way. She had a buick run till four A. M., Monday 22d, when she overbauled the Caylor and outter Harriet Lane (which has was to act as the convoy) off Absection. When, according to his written instructions, Captain Whiting slowed his eng ne to keep in her wake. The Baific and Contraconloss had gone on ahead. On Tuesday mercing, April 234, et 8 o'clock we entered the Chesapeake and soon saw the Ba tie and her companion running out from Hampton Bead-

to join us. Signals to close were made from the cutter, and the five steamers were soon together, while as they approached the Baltic the engines were all stopped, and the air was rent with obser after obser and "tiger" after tiger, the splendid band of the Baltic playing "Hail Columbia" and "Dixle," and that of the Contracoalcor [CONTINUED ON REGITTI PAGE]